DIFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Bro

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York GERMAN THALIA THEATHE, No. 514 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL, Bast Fourteenth street, near Irving Place. TRNTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR VOCAL AND OSCHRETAL CONCERT. DODWORTH'S HALL. 308 Broadway, -PROFESSOR HAREZ WILL PASSORE HIS MIRACLES. -THE HEAD IN THE ALE-FRE INDIAN BASKET TRICK.

RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, Olympic

BAN PRANCISCO MINSTREES. 595 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—In their Evenorian Extrements, Singing, Dancing and Burlesques. Black Cook And Arnoan Balack Thours. PIPTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE NO. 2 2 2 4 4 W

CHARLET WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPS, at Bechanics' Hall, 47 Broatway-In a Vanuar of Light and Lacquants Favratainsers, Goars de Baller, 22 The Fental's Oath, on the Intofof Killarkey.

HOOLEY SOPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Min-

THE RUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall, corner Twenty-inird street and Broadway.—Moving Miragen Principles Scans.

NRW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY 618 Broadway.

HEAD AND BIGGET ARE OF PRODET—THE WASHINGTO

TWISS—WOODERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ARE

AUTORIES DALLY. Open from 8 A. M. (III DP. M.

New York, Wednesday, January 16, 1862

THE NEWS.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dated to

England, officially, advises Greece to neutrality in The Turkish difficulty with the representatives of the United States in the Island of Cyprus and Con-stantinople has been adjusted. The last vessel of the French transports destined to convey the troops from Mexico has sailed for Vera Cruz. A detachment of the French army has arrived in France from Mexico. Thirty persons were drowned on the lake in Regent's Park, London, by the ice breaking when they were skating; over two hundred having been precipitated into the water. Twenty-four vessels have been wrecked by a violent sterm in the bay of Naples. A few lives were lost. The Iron-cled Miantonomoh, A few lives were lost. The iron-olad Minutonomoh, with the other vessels of the United States aquadron are in the port of Barcelona, Spain, and attract great attention. The recent news of the existence of a commercial panic in Hong Kong, China, is contradicted. Compole closed at 91% for money in London yesterday. United States five-twenties were at 72% in London, and at 76% in Frankfort. The Liverpool cotton market was very dull, with light cales, yesterday. Middling uplands was at 14%d, at the close, Breadstuffi firmer.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Sherman presented a petition asking Congress to prohibit any one addicted to atoxicating liquor from holding office under the government. It was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment. The resolution offered by Mr. Howard some days go, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to the Executive in regard to matters in that country, as called up, and Mr. Howard spoke at some length on the subject, when his remarks were cut short by the expiration of the morning hour. Mr. Johnson took the floor in opposition to the bill to regulate the tenure of office, which was then taken up, and pending its con-

office, which was then taken up, and pending its consideration the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Ross, of Illinois, the Committee on Indian Affairs was directed to inquire into the peonage slave trade among the Indians in New Mexico and Colorado, and report a bill to secure to every person within the nation liberty and equality before the law, without distinction of race or color. Mr. Washburne asked leave to offer a resolution directing in-quiry by the Committee on Elections into the recent elections in Baltimore, and whether the President luterfered in such elections; but objection was made, and the resolution was not received. The Committee for the Datrict of Columbia made a report adverse to the peti-tion of foreign citizens of the District, praying for the same rights as the negroes. The Nebruska Admission bill then came up as unfinished business, and the vote seconding the previous question was reconsidered and lost. A discussion then ensued upon the questions population were deprived of the elective franchise, and what would be the practical effect of the condition im-posed in the third section of the bill. In his remarks Mr. Stevens said that this government had nover been a reproduc. Mr. Boutwell offered an amendment that the condition of negro suffrage shall be solemnly assented to by the Nebraska Legislature before she shall be admitted as a State. The question was taken on this dment after a short debate, and it was adopted by 87 year to 70 mays. The bill as amended was then passed, by year 103, nays 55. The Colorado Admission bill was then taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Bout-well was attached to it. The bill was then passed by year 90, mays 60, and the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE

In the Senate yesterday a polition was presented from the Metropolitan Board of Health asking an amendment to the Health law. Notice was given of intention to into the Health law. Notice was given of intention to in-troduce bills to amond the law relative to marriage; and to empower the Grand Street Railroad to Brooklyn to charge dwe cents fare. The election of United States Senator resulted in the choice of Roscoe Conkling by a vote of 34 for to 2 against him. The Senate then ad-

In the Assembly the special order being the election of United States Sonator, Roscoe Conkling was, on a call of the roll, declared to be duly elected, and, after the trans-

7 - annual meeting of the Association of Exempt

having murdered his wife. The parties lived at No. 19

Washington street.
Captain Hammond, formerly commander of a New York merchant vessel, and a man named Shannon, were arrested yesterday charged with stealing goods from the Stonington stramboat pier, amounting in the aggregate

case of the New York and Brasil Mail Steamship Company scainst the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the city and county of New York, came up on a writ of certiferari to review the assessment for taxes of that corporation for the year 1860, the company alleging that the State government has not power to assess the capital invested in their vessels, and that it also has no au-

thority to levy taxes on vessels carrying the United States mails. Decision reserved. The case of Angus Ross vs. the Mayor and Common alty of the city of New York, which was con o prove the amount of the losses of the plaintiff by the fire which, it is alleged, was caused by the rioters a motion to dismiss the case, which was denied by the Judge Betts has decided, in a case in the United States

District Court, that the cath of a soldier respecting his age on collistment in the army shall be regarded as conclusive evidence on the point. In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, before Judge Daly, an action was brought by Daniel M. Freeman against Zadock Street for an alleged elopement with his wife, for which he claims \$10,000 damages. The case is

Charles Martin was brought up for examination yes Charles Martin was brought up for examination yea-terday before Commissioner Osborn, and charged with the murder of Joseph Green, a colored man, cook of the American ship Galona, on the high seas, on the 16th of November last, while on the voyage from New York to Hamburg. After hearing the facts the Commissioner discharged Martin, the evidence showing that he had committed the act in self-defence.

committed the act in self-defence.

In the Marine Court yesterday, before Judge Hearne and a Jury, the case of Miller vs. Rosenstein—an action to recover damages for alleged nuisance caused to the plaintil's house by water flowing from a distillery, the property of defendant—the jury found a verdict for the lefendant.

Adolphe William Schwarz, an Austrian, was arres sterday on board the Bremen steamer, after his arrival in Vienna, charged with having forged commercial is of exchange in that city to the amount of one hun-

ty thousand florins.

narket was, on the whole steady yesterday. ing, and closed, with an upward tendency

reles yesterday. Domestic produce gene-ally ruled dull and lower, while merchandise was to limited request, but quite steady at about previous prices. Cotton was dull and heavy. Coffee was quiet but steady. On 'Change flour was less active and 10c. a 15c. lower. Wheat sold at a decline of 2c. a 3c., while corn declined 1c. a 2c. Oats were dull and lower. Pork, though less active, ruled firmer. Beef was steady while lard was more active and higher. Freights were quiet. Whiskey was duil and nominal. Petroleum was Naval stores were quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Rio Jan-iro correspondence is dated December 9. The Marquis de Caxias was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the Brazilian army as their new com-mander. An expedition up the Parana had disclosed the ments of arms and munitions of war across Brazilian ter ritory. It was considered probable that the allies would abandon Curuzú and fall back on Tuyuty, which would abandon Curuzú and fall back on Tuyuty, which would be equivalent to a retreat. Deserters say that the Para-guayans were suffering terribly from starvation and wan t of clothing. The United States gunboat Shamokin col-lided with the steamer General Flores on the Paraguay river on the 16th of November, and the latter vessel was aunk. No lives were lost.

sunk. No lives were lost.

Simon Cameron was chosen Senator from Pennsylvania by the Legislature of that State yesterday, in place of Edgar Cowan, whose term expires on the 4th of March. Charles D. Drake was elected Senator from Missouri and Trumbull from Illinois by the respective Legislatures of

Governor Geary was inaugurated at Harrisburg, Penn sylvania, yesterday. In his inaugural address he said that the South must be kept out until all the conditions of Congress are compiled with.

The West Virginia Legislature convened yesterday.

and Governor Boreman's message was received. The constitutional amendment was ratified in the Sonate by

typic of 15 to 2.

The Alabama Legislature reassembled yesterday.

The Illinois House of Representatives ratified the constitutional amendment yesterday by a strict party vote.

The prize fight that has been talked of for some time among the fancy in this city took place yesterday be tween Collyer and McGlade in Penusylvania, about nin

when Collyer was declared winner. He is, therefore, the present '-champion of the light weights." in the Hudson County Court, of New Jersey, yesterday, the presiding Judge recommended to the Grand Jury the indictment of all persons who sell liquor or Sundays. Rum drinkers from New York must not be tolerated to disturb the peace and quiet of the State of New Jersey, and the State law, as stringent in its prac-tical effect as the New York Excise law, is to be en-

day, as a Fenian, and was acquitted. John O'Conno was found guilty of levying war and sentence was de-ferred.

named Batcheider, with whom he was in love, in Man-chester, New Hampehire, on Monday, and then mortally wounded himself. A steel stay in Mrs. Batcheider's dress saved her life.

Two negro boys apprenticed to G. Watkins, of Montwhom they had ran away, were returned to bim on Monday by Judge Wylle, of the Supreme Court at Wash-ington. The evidence went to show that Watkins had

had died from sheer neglect and hunger.

A tenement house was burned in New Haven yest

troyed by fire yesterday.

Twenty-one young negroes have been shipped the South by General Howard to Hartford, Conn.

Their Political Application.

The two decisions pronounced in the preme Court of the United States on Monday last—the one upsetting the test oath of lovalty of the State constitution of Missouri in reference to clergymen, teachers and lawyers, and the other declaring unconstitutional the test oath of Congress as applied to attorneys seek ing admission to practice before the Suprem Court-are of the highest importance in their political application. This court, as in the Milligan decision, five to four, has thus decreed that the Missouri State constitution in its test onth of loyalty is an expost facto law, and in effect a bill of attainder, and therefore null and void. On the same general grounds the test oath of Congress is declared invalid, with these additional objections, that lawyers holding no specific appointment are not officers of the United States, and therefore not subject to this Congressional oath, and that, while the President's pardoning power is unlimited, his pardon restores the person concerned to his full rights of citizenship. For example, an Executive pardon to Jeff Davis would render him at once eligible for the next Presidency, reinstating him in the political position in which he stood as a loyal citizen before he went over into the treason of the so-called

These decisions result from the concurrence in opinion of Justices Field, of California; Cli ford, of Maine; Nelson, of New York; Grier, of Penusylvania, and Wayne, of Georgia-five. The dissenting opinion delivered by Justice Miller, of Iowa, was supported by Chief Justice Chase and Justices Swayne, of Ohio, and Davis of Illinois. They hold that the Congressional test oath is not an ex post facto law nor a bill of attainder, but "a qualification which Congrees had a right to prescribe as necessary to an attorney," and that "the pardon of the President has no effect in relieving him from the requirement to take it." In regard to the Missouri oath these dissenting judges hold that in the federal constitution upon this subject, "no restraint is placed on the action of the States," but that, "on the contrary, in the lammage of Story (Commentaries on the Constitution), the whole power over the subject of religion is left exclusively to the State govern-

majority-and here the majority, though only one—in both cases goes with the Milligan decisions; and all these decisions, while they remain unreversed, are the supreme law of the

What, then, is the bearing of these decisions upon the all important question of Southern reconstruction? According to the Milligan lecision there can be no exigency in the government justifying an overstepping of the strict landmarks of the constitution. This pronounces the conduct of President Lincoln in assuming the powers of Congress, in the absence of Congress, "to raise and suppor armies" to save the life of the nation unjusiffable. As the old Pharisees held that man was made for the Sabbath and not the Sabbath for man, so this Milligan decision affirms that the country was made for the constitution and not the constitution for the country. According to these two later decisions neither Congress nor any State can establish any qualifications of loyalty bearing upon the participants in the late rebellion short of a regular trial and conviction. This may be a strict interpretation of the constitution; but as a party ccused of treason must be tried in the district where the overt act was committed, and as under this requirement no jury can be found to convict, how is Congress to make any dis-criminations between loyal citizens and rebels in the work of Southern reconstruction?

There is a remedy suggested in Mr. Justice Miller's dissenting opinion upon these two late cases, and in the case which he recites, of an appeal to this Supreme Court from a fine imposed upon a Catholic priest of New Orleans for violating a local ordinance relating to funeral rites, restricting them under the penalty mposed to the Obituary chapel. Upon this appeal the Supreme Court of the United States replied that "the constitution makes no provision for protesting the citizens of the respec tive States in their religious liberties. This is left to the State constitution and laws. Nor is there any inhibition imposed by the constitution in this respect on the States." This late decision touching the test oath applied to a Catholic priest in Missouri reverses this former decision; and here lies our remedy. The decisions of the Supreme Court are not binding upon the court. If, therefore, the latest decisions of that body are all tending to the conclusion that the late war for the Union was not only a failure, but a blunder, which has left us constitutionally just where we stood the year before the war, we have only to reconstruct the court in order to reverse these decisions and to secure such interpretations of the con stitution as will proclaim the great fixed fact that the war for the Union was neither a blunder nor a failure, but a great revolution, the issues of which have become the constitution

to the Supreme Court. This is one remedy, and there is some reason to suspect that it is the remedy contemplated in Congress in the proceedings instituted for the President's impeachment and removal in order to reach this court. But there is still another remedy. It lies in the pending constitutional amendment. Upon this platform, in the name of General Grant, as the candidate of the Union war party, we are content to leave the existing deadlock between Congress on the one hand and the President and Supreme Court on the other to the verdict of the people in 1868. But is there not the danger in the interval that the Supreme Court may proclaim some other decisions interdicting all further proceedings in the way of Southern reconstruction? We cannot tell. We apprehend, however, that this court, with every decision running in the channel of its last three, is strengthening the impeachment party in both houses of Congress.

The Hon. Mr. Lonn's Attack Upon the

The speech delivered in Congress on Mon day last by Mr. Loan, of Missouri, in which President Johnson was directly charged with complicity in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, was evidently nothing but the attempt of a radical politician, with more ambition than brains, to emulate the notoriety of Butler and Stevens. In all legislative bodies weak men are to be found who are restless under the obscure position to which they are natu rally assigned, and who are prepared to go to any length in order to create a sensation and bring themselves into temporary notice. The Missouri Congressman is a specimen of this class; but he would in all probability have failed in attracting any attention if a republican Representative from this State had not raised a point of order and denounced his balderdash as disgraceful to the House and injurious to the character of the government at home and

This border ruffianism in Congress can amage no person except the radicals themselves. Everybody knows that the charge made by Mr. Loan is entirely unfounded and absurd. The abuse formerly heaped upon President Johnson by the secessionists and opperheads for the stern determination with ch he carried out the extreme sentence of the law upon the criminals who are represented as his accomplices is only equalled in rindictiveness by the attacks now made upon him by the ultra radicals. There is probably not one living man in the nation who seriously pelieres the accusation made by Mr. Loan But that is no reason why his disgraceful and reckless language, attered on the floor of Con-The Speaker decided that he was in order, and the House chose to lay an appeal from that decision on the table by a large majority, thus virtually sustaining the chair, although evading a direct vote upon the issue. But while the license of debate is wide, it is a settled parliamentary principle that a member is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarium, to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty. Whatever is spoken in the House is subject to the censure of the House. In the case of Mr. Loan the words used become the more serious because they were deliberately written and read from the manuscript, instead of being uttered in the inconsiderate heat of debate. He should be required to produce some evidence to show that he had reasonable grounds to believe in the truth of his charges against the President of the United States, and that they were not made in the spirit of a reckless demagogue, without any foundation to fest upon, or receive the severe censure of the House Mr. Hale who protested so strongly against the assault upon the Executive, and who is well known as an opponent of President ho decides when such doctors disaggee? The and put it to a test vote without delay. Johnson, should introduce such a resolu

l'esterday's Elections to the United States

Our State Legislature yesterday, in pursu ance of the act of Congress as to the time and method, and of the late republican caucus as to the man, elected Hon. Roscoe Conkling to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next, in the place of Harris, whose term expires. The joint majority of Conkling was fifty-eight, a strict party vote, State Senator Henry C. Murphy being the democratic nominee. Mr. Conkling is a radical; but we guess the circumstance which turned the scale in his favor against all other radicals was that for some cause or other he had become particularly obnoxious to the firm of Seward, Weed & Company. New York, at all events, will have after the 4th of March at least one Senator who can take a hand in the debates of that body, which is perhaps a point gained to the advantage of the State.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature, under the regulations aforesaid, the Hon. Simon Cameron, republican, was elected to the Senate for six years from the 4th of March, in place of the neumbent, Mr. Cowan, who has fallen through in going over to the administration platform But "Old Thad Stevens" and Forney have also had their noses put out of shape in Cameron's election. Cowan was too slow and Stevens was too fast, and so the middle course was adopted with Cameron.

In the Missouri Legislature the republican caucus nominee, Charles D. Drake, a decided radical, received a vote, including both houses, of 112 to 47 for all others, including 32 votes for General Francis P. Blair, Jr. Blair was a good fighting Union soldier during the war; out under the lead of the old gentleman of Silver Spring he has got on the wrong track for radicalized Missouri. Drake, on the 4th of March, takes the place of Senator Brown, radical.

In Illinois Senator Trumbull, a moderate radical, has been re-elected by a total vote of 76 against 33 for Dickey, the democratic candidate. The Union democracy went under in 1860, and in the last November election they were buried under an adverse popular ma-

jority of nearly sixty thousand. There were several ballots in the Kentucky Legislature to elect a United States Senator in place of Garrett Davis, whose term expires on the 4th of March. The last vote, combining that of the two houses, is thus classified:-For Powell, democrat, 7; Pratt, Union, 41; Davis, conservative, 34; Harding, 15; Hise, democrat, 5; Randall, Union, 31. As we under stand it these Union men mean the supporters mainly of President Johnson's policy, those set down as democrats represent the returned rebel element, and the conservatives are "arf-an-art"—half administration and half rebel; The result will be the election of one of the Union candidates of the administration school over the Kentucky democrats and conserva-

tives, such as they are.

As far as these Senatorial elections have gone, including Connecticut, the radicals have gained two, and, if they can get in Nebraska and Golorado, they will be stronger in the Senate of the Fortieth Congress by five or six than they are in the Thirty-ninth.

War In Japan-President Johnson's Procis

Histilities have actually commenced between the Daimios of Lucos and Nezato and the Tycoon of Japan. In anticipation of these hostilities and in order to secure the strict neutrality of citizens of the United States residing in or visiting the empires of China and Japan, a notification was issued on the 4th of August last by the United States Legation in Japan, through the consulates of the open ports of that empire, requesting American shipmasters not to approach the coasts of Lucoa and Nazato. States Minister Resident in Japan to Issue a regulation forbidding American merchant vessels, under pain of forfeiture, from stopping or anchoring at any port or roadstead in that country, except the three open ports of Ka-nagawa, Nagazadi and Hakodadi. We publish to-day a proclamation of the President of the United States sanctioning and calling special attention to this regulation. It is to be hoped that no violation of it way lead to the cleaine of poris opened to the commerce of the civil-ized world at so much expense and trouble and involve the United States government in the ugly internal war which is now raging betrees the Tycoon and the Daimios.

Suffering in the South.

A despatch from Raleigh, North Carolina ites a deplorable account of the suferings of the people in that locality. The general poverty that prevails among the community has been rendered more calamitous through the long continuance of severe weather. Women and children inwe frozen to death and starved to death, and the funds of the Young Men's Christian Association, which have been used to afford partial relief, are now exhausted. In this terrible condition of affairs, we are told, the masses have grown apathetic on political questions and cry out to Congress only to give them a chance to keep themselves alive and get on their feet again. North, Carolina has been less affected by the war, probably, than any other secession State except Texas. The story told of her present trials and sorrows does not present half the horrors that can be related of other States. Governor-Patton has just been Washington, not to talk about politics, but to beg eighty thousand dollars of the government to save the poor of Alabams from perishing through starvation. If our philanthropists will only turn their eyes towards the Southern States they will find objects of charity eaough without sending their money away for the relief of foreigners. The people who are undergoing these sufferings have only their "fortune hunting politicians" and party leaders to thank for them. The men who brought starvation and misery apon them are now inciting them to reject the proposition held out by Congress as a settlement of their troubles. Temporary relief may be obtained by loans from the government or donations from the humane; but the people of these afflicted States, if they desire restored prosperity and happiness, mans! take their political affairs into their own harids. Let them reject the counsels of their "fortuneming politicians" and accept the settlement offered to them by the North, and, with established peace and security, they will soon share in all the blessings enjoyed by the loyal States. THE COUNCILMEN UNDER THE PROTECTION OF

us Poucz.-The mem' ers of the Board of Counollenen were considerably exercised on Men-

day because their legis ative hall was enlivened by the appearance of a large police force. Some of them took umbrage at their presence while others seemed rather more comfortable at the assurance of protection against assault and battery which the contiguity of blue coats, brass buttons and batons afforded. There can hardly be any objection to the police being in the Council Chamber so long as the members make that place the arena pf breaches of the peace with such weapons as inkstands and pistole. It is the duty of the police to see that the peace is preserved everywhere throughout the city. The violation of law is just the same whether it occurs in the Chamber of the Common Council or in the City Hall Park. The best way to get rid of the grievance, if it is so regarded, is for the members of the Common Council to conduct themselves properly. Then they will not require the police to keep order among them, and save them from getting broken beads while they are making laws for the government of the city.

Growth and Tendency of Musical Act in Non

A few years ago the opera was all the rage

in New York; but since we have lost the fine artists and good management which stimulated and cultivated the taste for operatic performances at that time, musical entertainments of another character have become fashionable. The importation of inferior artists and bad management had led our music-loving people to look for amusement elsewhere than at the opera. Fine music halis have sprung into exence, and our people go to them to hear the gems of the great composers and masters. Concerts of a high order, in which the best and most classical music may be heard, have taken the place of the opera in a great measure and are fast superseding it in the estimation of the public. The way in which the entertainments at the Irving and Steinway Halls are patronized and the failure of the opera lately at one of the large theatres show this to be the case. There is room for more of these places, at least for another grand hall. We should like to see the Chickerings, who make the best pianos, show their enterprise in erecting the finest and grandest hall in the city. We are in no way exclusive, and favor art and enterprise wherever it may be found; still we think our native born citizens, where they have the ability and means, should not allow themselves to be eclipsed by foreigners or foreign born citizens. Taste and cultivation in music, as in other arts, are spreading rapidly. Before long we shall rival the classic countries of old Europe in this art, as we are rivalling them in others. The erection of fine masic halls contributes greatly to this result. The crowds that attend those already referred to show that a grander and more attractive hall, in a suitable location, would be more successful. We recommend the eminent Ameri-can pianeforte manufacturers we have named to study the tendency and growth of musical taste in New York and to build the finest music hall in the country.

NEBRASSA AND CHEORADO.—The House of Representatives yesterday passed the bills from the Senate for the admission as States of Nebraska and Colbrado, with the condition precedent to the President's proclamation of their admission that they shall adopt the platform of equal suffrage, regardless of colorthe discriminating word "white" being in their utions. The upshot of these bills will probably be the fallure of both with a failure to pass them over a veto.

MEXICO.

TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

ined to Collect Ilia Share

milian demands duties on all goods in the Vera

oods cannot be twicen away before the duties are paid to is collector, unless the owners get the French troops to seist them in taking the goods by force. Mr. D. L. Lane, United States Consul at Yars, Cruz, is

THE EXCISE LAW.

Action of the Liquor Deniers in This City.
The new Society of Liquor Deniers held a meeting last night at Masonic Hall, to take action in order to protect themselves against the engineers of the new Excise law. The meeting was private, but the main

before the police justices:—Introc Corey, inquer corner Tillary and Jay streets; fined \$30. James Riely, liquor dealer, corner Bond and Degraw streets; fined \$30. John Warner, liquor dealer, No. 406 Atlantic street; place found open at heal-past twelve ordigak in the morning; his case was adjourned till this marning. The druggist, James Gatrix, who was arrested on the charge of violating the bunday clause by selling liquor, was fined \$30. August B. 6. Frunk, liquor dealer, corner of Vandyke and Richard streets, soiling liquor without license; timed \$30. Lewis Marsterder, liquor dealer, No. 118 Futton a stute, arrested for relling without a license; case adjourned. Thomas J. Pugle, liquor dealer, corner Facilic and Boorum streets; no license inned \$30. Frederick Moeming, liquor dealer, No. 98 Boerum street, had made application for, license, but had not yot received it; he paid the usual firse of \$40. Frederick Webber, lager beer saloon keapne. Dourlas street, held a beer license, but was charged with selling liquor. On examination Frederick was released, there being no gounds for his arrest.

It is a notaworthy fact that the paida returns of the various precincts for Monday and Baseday exhibit an insugal increase in the number of arressa for intoxication made throughout the city. Thom, can be no reasonable cause assigned for this, waless it be that the "libiraty ones" of the community are making up for

A lager beer design named Adam, Winderken, toing business at the intersection of South, Fourth stress and Ilaion avenue, was resterday contributed before Justice Dailey of violating the thatlash, section of the Excise away and English away and Laguet Manager and Laguet Manager business and Laguet Manager business.

thermometer yesterday, bringing Delatour's mercury down to cleven degrees in the moralug, and pinching the cars and noses of the early pecastrians to a roseate hue. The charge was something remarkable from the preceding day, as may be seen from Monday's record:—Seven A. M., tweaty degrees; twelve M., tweaty-seven degrees; throe P. M., twenty-eight, degrees; five P. M., tweaty-tree degrees. In the cars there was a continual shuffling of benumbed feet and brushing of tearful ayes and noses as the releables feet to caloric found his way in Brough overy creytee. Towards evening the weather moderated considerably, and the cold pulls of wind became less frequent. The winter has been in general rather mild up to the present, and such a day as January, a. 1399, pas not been experienced by us yet. UNITED STATES SENATORIAL ELECTIONS. New York. Atrant, Jan. 15, 1867.

The two Houses of the Legislature, at twelve o'clock, soon, proceeded, in their separate chambers, to the elec-tion of a United States Senator to succeed Hon. Ira Har-is, whose term of office will end on the 4th of March.

At precisely three o'clock this afternoon both Houses of the Legislaters proceeded to ballot for a United States Senter in place of Hon. Edgar Cowan, whose terater-pires with the present Congress. Simon Cameron was chosen on the first ballot, which steed as follows:—

Speech of Scienter Countries ...
Haussens, Jan., 15, 1867.

This after flow a public gathering was field at one of the hotels in the city, at which speecher were made by Attorney General Brewster, Senators Lowry and Langdon, and General Cameron. In the course of this remarks General Cameron said:

Tour greeting is vary kind and cordial, and 'I chank you for it. I thank God that in apite of the standers my enomies have heaped on me for twenty years, my follow citizens who have seen my life from day to 'A'. have always stood by my side and helped ms to 'A'. have always stood by my side and helped ms to 'A' have always stood by my side and helped ms to 'A' in victory. I desired this as an answer to vindicate us, them. The hast struggle of my political life has one of the work of the course of the honesty to my children and my friends. I now propose to put these elanders behind me and to forget a fike the hose who concerted them, and the fact that good men in some cases by the regettions of them, were induced to believe and repeat them. Of the eighty-two republican members of the Legislature, my friends assure me that saxty-three of thom preferred my to any other candidate, and would have voted for me rather than have winessed my defeat. The character of my supporters is as gratifying to me as their numbers; any one who knows an athing of our politics, who will read the list of those who voted for me, will find names as pure and anonable as that of the purest Christian morality among my rivals, and quite as unlikely to descend to any corrupt proposal. Just there I leave the whole matter, putting all prity feuds and animosities and prejudices together under my feet, and I go forward to the bonomic didtten, six years ago I thought that clothing a black marie the American citizen, and I am always sorty tosees a black solder and reflect that even Pennsylvania detics him the bellot, the only wapon whereby he can profect himself. I hope to live to see the word "white" stricken from our own constitution and the spirit of case mide did not our over constitution and the spirit of ca desert and betrag the great republican organisms his patronage. He joined the democratic party ago; he has a right to give them the offices, he has ne right to dispose or there at mostle weak kneed republicans. The paper labor of En is again or moting with our labor, and our manufact languist for want of protection against it. Pen vania needs no assurance of my devotion to her intended in this regard, which are the interests of the country. I will continue to labor in assess or o season to protect our manufacturers from ruin and workmen from being thrown out of amployment their wages reduced to starvation point for I held the true weither of any nation depends on the war its laboring chas. Gentlemen, I trus that this and I hope we will all forset the bitterness, the flable bitterness of the late contest. For me will try to aches a representative of all the I publicans of Pennsylvania, without regards to forset my friends who have stood by me non-me I will try to forget and forgive the unjusti-enime the political epposition I have experienced.

The Sentarial election held to-day resulted as fol-

Charles Dallrake was slected United Senator for couri to-day by a vete of 112 to 47 for all others. Mr. Blair received 32 votes.

Hentucky.

FRANKFORY, Hyg., Jan. 15, 1867.

The Legislature of this state went, lade election for United States Sometor to-day in place of Hon. General

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AME WHENT IN THE HAMOIS LEGIS-

PART OF TROOPS.

Witnester A, Jan. 15, 1867.

sopolitan, from Charleston has an act three companies of the Thirty inited States econocity topon, or results whole regiment will be musicre the whole regiment will be musicre.

custor Positile Consured and Requested to Stenign.

Manson, Wia, Jan. 15, 1867.

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Manson Doollitle's home, or